

Littleton, west of the fall-line. In the sand-hill region it is very common, being rarely out of sight for about 30 miles, from Sanford to Keyser. (In Georgia I have not seen it within 50 miles of the fall-line.)

ACANTHOSPERMUM AUSTRALE (L.) Kuntze

First seen on this trip at Manly, Moore County, N. C., which is about five miles farther north than Aberdeen, where I observed it three years before.* This weed is doubtless steadily pushing northward. It is now very abundant around Aberdeen.

PARTHENIUM INTEGRIFOLIUM L.

Seen at several points west of the fall-line in Warren and Wake counties, N. C., in dry soil.

LESLIE, GEORGIA, July 10, 1903.

A KEY TO THE NORTH AMERICAN SPECIES
OF PLUTEOLUS

BY F. S. EARLE

The genus *Pluteolus* includes those gill-fungi having a smooth, viscid, usually expanded pileus, free gills, yellowish-brown spores, and slender usually hollow stems. Some of the species have been confused with *Galera*, from which they may be distinguished by the expanded viscid pileus and free gills. Others have been referred to *Bolbitius* from which they differ in the persistent gills that do not deliquesce with age. The following ten species and varieties have been reported from North America. They usually grow either on manured ground or on old rotten wood.

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| 1. Pileus pure white when young, sordid with age. | <i>P. sordidus</i> (Lloyd) Peck |
| Pileus pinkish-gray, often cespitose. | <i>P. coprophilus</i> Peck |
| Pileus yellow. | <i>P. luteus</i> Peck |
| Pileus brown or olivaceous. | 2. |
| Pileus violaceous, rugose-reticulate. | <i>P. reticulatus</i> (Pers.) Gillet |
| 2. Stipe fibrillose. | 3. |
| Stipe glabrous or pruinose. | 4. |

* See Bull. Torrey Club, 28 : 454. 1901.

3. Stipe pallid; pileus 3-4 cm.; odor none. *P. Leaianus* (Berk.) Sacc.
 Stipe brown-fibrillose; pileus 5-8 cm.; odor of decayed cheese. *P. mucidolens* (Berk. *).
4. Pileus with no greenish or olivaceous tints. 5.
 Pileus olivaceous or greenish-brown. 6.
5. Pileus grayish-brown; stipe pure white. *P. aleuriatus gracilis* Peck
 Pileus yellow-brown or pink-brown; stipe yellow. *P. expansus* (Peck) Peck
6. Pileus 3-4 cm., uniformly pale olivaceous-brown. *P. expansus terrestris* Peck
 Pileus 1-2 cm., olivaceous, umbo chestnut, becoming metallic green in dried
 specimens. *P. callistus* (Peck) Peck
- NEW YORK BOTANICAL GARDEN.

REVIEWS

Flora of the Southeastern United States †

In the presentation of this mammoth contribution to the literature of southern botany, Dr. Small has rendered science an invaluable service and the student of the flora a much needed and most welcome publication. For more than four decades the field has been covered and studied mainly through the medium of Dr. Chapman's most admirable Flora of the Southern United States, but in recent years, to keep pace with the great activity in taxonomic botany, the many changes which have been suggested in generic limitations and particularly the changes incident to the adoption of the newer classification, systematic arrangement and nomenclature, it has been necessary to consult the files of numerous periodicals and books, the extent of which is seldom found outside of the largest libraries. It is to those who have labored under such difficulties that this volume of nearly fourteen hundred pages will most strongly appeal. The extension of the range in the present work, which includes also the region lying between the Mississippi River and the one hundredth meridian south of the northern boundaries of Arkansas, Indian Territory and Oklahoma, will add commensurately to its value.

* *Agaricus (Galera) mucidolens* Berk. Lond. Jour. 4: 301. 1845.

† **Small, J. K.** Flora of the Southeastern United States. Large Svo. Pp. i-xii, + 1370. 22 Jl. 1903. Published by the author, Bedford Park, New York City. Price \$3.60.